

AROUND THE FARM.

Edited by ANDREW H. WARD.

MONEY IN FARMING.

HOW TO GROW CROPS PROFITABLY.

ARTICLE NO. 12
GRASS.

This is by far the most important crop grown in New England States, or wherever domestic animals are raised. It is the common herbage on which cattle feed.

In 1863 the hay crop of New England was 4,789,870 acres; in 1881, 3,902,340; a decrease of 887,521 acres. The average product per acre was a trifle over a ton, being .86 in Maine, .90 in New Hampshire, 1.10 in Vermont, 1.12 in Massachusetts, 1.15 in Rhode Island, and 1 ton in Connecticut.

In 1863, the total number of acres in corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes was 1,246,802 acres; in 1881, 967,691 acres; a decrease of 289,111 acres. This shows that the number of acres of other crops combined; and in 1881 the proportion does not materially differ. It would be natural to expect, with a decrease of the grass crop, a decrease in domestic animals, and it appears.

1863. 1881.
Horses..... 242,411 327,552 84,111
Cows..... 204,174 264,348 67,747
Cattle, oxen, etc. 1,000,000 99,500
Sheep..... 2,907,890 1,385,646 1,522,344

*Gain, Loss.

Horses have increased, as have also cows, but more relatively, than the increase of population during these eighteen years, while cattle and oxen and sheep, have largely decreased; sheep over one-half, notwithstanding the protection afforded to them by the duty on wool. It is reasonable to conclude that if our grass lands have diminished, and our stock decreased, that our pastures have shared in like proportions. When it is taken into consideration that the grass lands comprising both pasture and meadows, is next to the crop of most of the farms, it is seen how alarmingly our agricultural interests have receded; we are not today where we were thirty years ago, whereas we should have increased during that time.

Grass is the most favorable crop that can be grown, from the fact that it requires but little capital, labor or machinery. Thus it would appear to be the last crop to fall behind, and as such is really the case, it should be the first to receive attention to restore our waning agriculture, enhance the value of our farms, retain our population and increase our stock, the latter of which is as profitable a branch of agriculture as is domestic.

Therefore, to all our agricultural interests, we must first turn our attention to our grass lands, and the other crops will follow in due course. Clay or heavy loam lands are the most suitable for grass, and once well seeded will improve, thicken up and bear heavier crops for many years, and can be kept in permanent grass as long as desired, providing they are kept properly manured; for you cannot take off for successive years the crop, without returning manure in some form to keep up the fertility of the soil.

Tons of hay abstract from the soil the following mineral elements:

Ba	
Phosph.	66 Sulfuric acid..... 14
Soda.....	19 Silicate..... 73
Magnesia.....	13 Chlorine..... 21
Lime.....	31 Sulphur..... 17
Phosphoric acid..... 17	

And it will be found in practice that

100 pounds of potash, 80 per cent,

100 pounds of soda, 80 per cent,

100 pounds fire-proof Charleton phosphate,

100 pounds soda ash, 80 per cent,

300 pounds lime,

the three first mixed together and wet down, to intimately blend them; then the two last mixed together, added to the first, and all well mixed together, costing at present wholesale market prices about eight dollars per acre) will not only keep up and improve the fertility of the soil and avoid the necessity of the present practice of every few years breaking it up, cultivating it in potatoes, corn or other crops for a few years, and then returning to grass with or without grain of some kind. It is expensive to break up land so late, and it is better to let the land lie fallow, and it is a good idea to have the grass seed sown in the fall, and when it has laid down, and with this the cost of the grass seed when laid down, deters many from attempting it. Consequently the land is neglected, and the crop diminishes, till it does not pay for cutting; it is then turned into pasture, where finally bushes and mosses take possession of the soil, and ten or more acres are required to pasture one cow, when at the most two should suffice; thus, with the mowing lands yielding but one-half what they should, nearly doubling the cost of the hay obtained, offers poor encouragement to grow stock for profit, and obliges one to keep only those which are absolutely necessary to do the work on the farm. Thus the old proverb is exemplified, "No stock, no cattle; without cattle, no dung; without dung, no crops."

If land at the present time in mowing is too uneven to work to advantage with the present labor, saving haying implements, it should be broken up and cultivated for a time, and when again laid down should be treated with care, to have it smooth and adapted to be worked with machinery. If already smooth and adapted to machinery, but run out, the dressing of chemicals before mentioned will restore the crop and bring in the best grasses. If land is now in pasture adapted to grass, but too far distant from the buildings to fit it into cultivation for want of manure or expense of carting, the distance, it can be seen, will put in wasted crops for two or three years, or at once laid down to grass smooth and even, and kept in grass.

If still retained for pasture, it is full as important that it should bear nourishing grasses and in abundance. A pasture that will carry ten head of stock is worth more than double one that will carry only five, and there is no way so easy or so cheap to double the value of our farms in their crop-producing capacity, and consequently their salable value, as to increase the growth of grass on the pastures and mowings. This enables more stock to be kept, which is profitable; the crop sold to market in a condition to sell in excess, and with manure and manure, will obtain a good price for the harvested crops for two or three years, or at once laid down to grass smooth and even, and kept in grass.

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This is the case with corn, as the manure made from feeding it is of but little more value than that made from hay.

The proportion of soluble matter yielded by any species of grass, when made into hay, varies not only with the grasses when cut, but with the soil, the climate, the season, the rapidity of growth, the variety of seed sown, and with many other circumstances which are susceptible of constant variation. Grass, when cut and dried, may exhaust the land to a much greater degree than when cut in blossom, as it is in perfecting its seed that the crop makes its greatest draft on the soil, and, by the time the seed is formed, the succulent nature of the grass has changed, its soluble matters—sugar, gum and starch—have been gradually formed into woody fibre, in which state it does not possess the nutritive qualities that it does when cut in bloom, and is consequently of much less value to feed the stock. If the grass is cut before it goes to seed it grows again, and though tests are instituted, to determine at what time the grass may be cut, the time of cutting is not always known, and the necessity of keeping the land free from weeds has not sufficiently recognized. The following is the object being tested to thoroughly the comparative power of assimilating between the two. The grasses sown in four parts of equal weight, one being in her sixth year, and each one equal to 1,000 pounds in weight. Each was fed a fraction of 100 pounds per day for twenty days, 75 per cent of dry grass was watered, the remaining 25 per cent of dry matter entered the stomach of each cow in fourteen days. The done of one cow weighed, when fed, 1,040 pounds, and when fed, 1,000 pounds. Therefore, when fed, that of the grassing offitic amount first quoted weighed 147 pounds, and from the other, 140 pounds. This test showed that the grasses sown in excess of the fourth year, and when cut in blossom, will yield more than twice as much as when it is cut, for this reason grass on lawns frequently out grows thick, but if the grass ripens and perfects its seed that has performed its office and dies, and there is a vacancy to be filled, either by the spreading of the roots of other plants or by the scattered seeds of the ripened plant. In most cases, these going away with the hay, are lost to the field. In pastures, when the grass ripens, it sheds its seeds, and although the plant bearing them may die, it is perpetuated by the seed left. Pastures, instead of deteriorating by being fed, can be kept improving by extra feeding the animals pastured with bran, cotton seed, oilmeal, etc., to add to the nutritive value as well as the pasture, and remunerative to the owner. Unless this is done the pasture as well as the moving should receive its dressing every two years, from which not only the quantity of the grass is increased but also its nutritive quality.

The most valuable constituents the grass, such as the albumen, casein, starch, sugar, etc., may undergo great and ruinous change by fermentation, and washing before and after the hay is put in stock or barn, so that ill-made hay, exposed to rain, may be inferior in nutritive quality to the coarsest straw. The riper the grass, the less soluble matter does it contain; and soil, season and manure will equally affect the quality of the hay. One field may grow hard, wiry grass, while another will produce a soft and flexible plant, and highly nutritious hay. Old grass fields produce a better quality of hay than freshly seeded ones. It is found that the soluble matter of hay capable of being taken up by cold water is as much as 5 per cent, or nearly one-third the whole soluble matter of hay. From this we can form some notion of the injury liable to be produced by every shower of rain which drenches the field during hay harvest. But hot water will extract over 16 per cent of soluble matter; and if we consider the warmth of the soil and hay, and also of the rain in summer, the loss is probably much greater than 5 per cent. It is in the making of hay than freshly seeded ones. It is found that the soluble matter of hay capable of being taken up by cold water is as much as 5 per cent, or nearly one-third the whole soluble matter of hay. From this we can form some notion of the injury liable to be produced by every shower of rain which drenches the field during hay harvest. But hot water will extract over 16 per cent of soluble matter; and if we consider the warmth of the soil and hay, and also of the rain in summer, the loss is probably much greater than 5 per cent. It is in the

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THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

Ought She to Support Herself?

—One Answer.

One Woman's Opinion About the Standard of Morals in American Society.

How to Get Up Little Suppers—Glimpses of Fashion.

Then, do I think that, as a rule, writes Elizabeth Stuart Phelps in the May St. Nicholas, girls should learn to provide for themselves? As a rule, most assuredly! As a rule, it is honest, safer, nobler and more womanly for a woman to be able to care for herself and for the father or mother, or brother or husband or child, when a hundred chances may occur, than, lying upon her warm heart and brave hand for support. And, as a girl should make herself mistress of some industry, or art, or profession, or trade which has a market value in the great struggle for existence into which God has plunged this weary world. As a rule, she can succeed in doing this if she determines to, and will fail in it if she does not.

Girls, first make up your minds that you will be something! All the rest will follow. What you shall be comes more easily and clearly in due time. When you have perfectly and solemnly decided to be something, your battle is half fought.

There are exceptional parents, as there are exceptional daughters. But this you may depend upon, little women! If your whole heart is set upon, and your whole head is trained for, becoming an elocutionist, or a green-grocer, or an engraver, or a florist, or a singer, or a doctor, the chances are in your favor. And, a girl should make herself mistress of some industry, or art, or profession, or trade which has a market value in the great struggle for existence into which God has plunged this weary world. As a rule, she can succeed in doing this if she determines to, and will fail in it if she does not.

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tulips, currants with leaves, strawberries in different stages, and small branches of poke berries, combined with wild flowers or grass.

Ribbons, satin-lined, are used with the known as No. 12 being most available. The shades of color are wonderfully refined, very bright and in tones corresponding, showing a cover should be smoothly lined with silkies and the most suitable finish is antique lace. This lace is made of cotton, gathered on a hemmed with a band of old gold or olive in about twice the width of the band from the edge. Or it may be made of an extra wide lace, the cover finished with a crepe-lined wavy frill. It will look very well with no other trimming but the band, and it should be lined with canary-colored

About Buttons.

Buttons are less used than summer fabrics than for heavy dresses employed for autumn and winter costumes; but some very artistic ones have recently made their appearance, which deserve to be mentioned. The size is smaller than usual, and they consist of minute-carved beads in pearl, onyx and wool, set in a frame of cut steel or gilt, the steel being the finer and more effective. These buttons are very stylish for jackets in thin material for gray and light summer suits, and for coats, with the new silk and wool fabrics. Less expensive buttons, adapted to lighter materials, and for young girls, are made of white metal, covered over with silver, and have a charming effect. Silver greatly used now steel-gray silk and poplin, but requires more refinement when it is associated with the soft formation of the trimming, unless the beads are well and very small.

Buttons are not; however, used upon men's suits; the finish of girls' direction being very simple and confined to tailor-covered brads or black satine-covered buttons, the brads being preferred.

MORTIFIED MAIDENS.

Two Spinster in a Fashionable Boarding-House Make a Starting Discovery.

The following true story strikingly illustrates the propensity of some people to draw hasty and often very wrong conclusions. Winter before last, a prominent gentleman, well advanced in years, was staying at one of Boston's fashionable boarding-houses, the maiden ladies rooming with him. The widow who he was staying with was the richest and the ripest. All you will never realize till you have tried it what an impulsive power money has over the human heart. The girls distinguished him as the "rich man." The voice, the dress, the look, the very motions of a person define and alter when he or she is successful. All the rest will follow. What you shall be comes more easily and clearly in due time. When you have perfectly and solemnly decided to be something, your battle is half fought.

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All over the terrible ocean, among the lawless sailors, the men with wives and children to work for, are those who lead the gentlest and cleanest lives. They are those who, in the schoolroom, girls with whom to study for, are those whose home is the richest and the ripest. All you will never realize till you have tried it what an impulsive power money has over the human heart. The voice, the dress, the look, the very motions of a person define and alter when he or she is successful. All the rest will follow. What you shall be comes more easily and clearly in due time. When you have perfectly and solemnly decided to be something, your battle is half fought.

Finally concluding that the behavior of the pair were altogether too shameless to be tolerated, they went to the police for advice. I fancy that can secure the services of the busy, blessed women who support themselves. They cover themselves with an air of conceit self-respect and self-contempt which shabby alpacas cannot hide, nor do they ever feel sickness or exhaustion quite drag out.

But, girls, if you don't mean to make a thorough business of the occupation you have chosen, never, never, never, be led to believe that all half-finished work will do answer. In

order to get the return of skill labor for unskilled efforts, come to me, what you intend to become, you cannot avoid making mistakes.

If you bring your education to an end at 18, to become a teacher or a preacher, a lawyer or a doctor, or a teacher, whose preparatory studies last till you are 25.

I have been pursuing the latest arrived batch of American subjects, and have laid down the papers, afterword with a heavy heart.

There are great many people who think that a slow and undesirable change is coming over the standard of morals by which American society is governed. Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper is evidently one of them, for she writes as follows in one of her letters from Paris to the Philadelphia Telegraph:

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Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1884.

(SEE PAGE 7.)

THE WOMAN OF WAX;

OR,

THE MEMOIRS OF A DETECTIVE.

begins this week. It is written by René de Pont Jest, who has taken the place long occupied by Gaboriau as the most popular author of detective stories. His work, "No 13 Rue Marlet," was published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and had a large sale. William Dow, the hero of the latter story, and whom no reader can ever forget, reappears in "The Woman of Wax" with his wonderful detective skill.

WORK FOR VICTORY.

All, whatever be the name of their party in the past—Democratic, Republican, Anti-Monopoly, Labor Reform, Revenue Reform or Greenback—who desire to overthrow the Republican leaders, are invited to rally around THE GLOBE, which will be the strongest advocate of the rights of the people, and do all it can to elect a people's President. It is the people who rule.

See that every house in your town reads THE WEEKLY GLOBE regularly during this campaign; let each subscriber get as many new subscribers as he can, and count each one a new voter gained on the people's side.

Only fifty cents from now until January, 1885. An extra copy free to every club of four for \$2. Every subscriber wanted as an agent. Every one may be an agent. See other advertisements.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, price of postage, for only \$1.00; six copies for only \$5.00. All subscriptions should be sent by postal order, registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State.

Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full.

Every notice to discontinue should give the town, county and State to which the paper is being sent.

All copies lost in the mails will be duplicates free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered.

All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass."

Sample copies are free.

Every soldier in the country will be interested in reading General BUTLER's views, given in another column, on the pension question.

"We'll send him back in a freight car," said JAY GOULD in 1875, just after it was announced that JIM KEEFE had started from San Francisco in a palace car with \$5,000,000.

The improbable story comes from New York that the Marine Bank allowed GRANT and WARD to overdraw their account \$600,000! The capital was \$400,000, and the surplus \$200,000. The overdraft was a pretty clean sweep.

A good idea of the progress of THE GLOBE is shown by the fact that six years ago last Sunday the circulation of THE BOSTON SUNSHINE GLOBE was 17,880, one year ago on the same date it was 46,000, while last Sunday the sales were 73,650.

General BUTLER's enthusiastic public reception at Lewiston the other day shows what a strong hold he has upon the people. He went there to quietly attend to a law case, but had a spontaneous and hearty ovation from hundreds of people.

New Jersey farmers have begun harvesting the black snake crop, and three farms are reported as having yielded already 144 snakes, with a total measurement of over one-eighth of a mile. Jersey applejack is made in the fall and gets in its fancy work along in the spring.

"General GRANT has lost every dollar he had in the world," sorrowfully exclaimed MR. GEORGE JONES of The Times, adding, for truth's sake, "except \$250,000 in railroad securities which yield an income of \$15,000 per annum." Mr. JONES thinks something should be done for GRANT.

The collision between the Florida and a sailing vessel appears to have been the result of negligence that was nothing less than criminal. Some of the survivors declare that the bark was in sight half an hour before the collision, and that the officers of the steamer made no effort to keep out of her track.

FITZ JOHN PORTER's friends have got hold of the bill for his relief and propose to hold it until after the Republican Convention, fearing that the President would veto it for the sake of making political capital if it should get into his hands now. They have a pretty poor opinion of the President, evidently.

The journals which have been in the habit of attributing to "Angloamericans" any criticisms on the failure of the British government to relieve the Soudan garrisons and have declared that GORDON is all right, may be interested in GORDON's despatch to Sir EVELYN BARING, in which he says: "I shall hold on here as long as I can. If I can suppress the rebellion I shall do so; otherwise I shall retire to the equator and leave you the indelible disgrace of abandoning the garrisons of

Sennar, Kasala, Berber and Dongola, with the certainty that you will eventually be forced to smash up the MANDI under great difficulties if you would retain peace in Egypt."

ARE MEN WISER THAN WOMEN?

The bursting of the Wall street bubble, that was filled with nothing more substantial than the name of GRANT, is the financial sensation of the hour. As the truth about the business methods of GRANT & WARD comes out, the wonder grows that the firm ever managed to keep its bubble dancing before the eyes of Wall street for twenty-four hours.

The following explanation of the financial transactions of these brilliant financiers will be found instructive and interesting.

For two years or more the active members of the firm—that is, all the members except General GRANT—and persons in various occupations and professions whom they have employed have laid before capitalists and investors a scheme for making quick, sure and handsome profits. In some cases it was represented that the firm was interested in extensive government contracts; in others, that it was on the inside in some railroad enterprise, and in others it was simply stated that the enterprise was one the exact nature of which could not be divulged. But in no instance heard of was the precise character of the undertaking stated to the person approached. The firm desired money to carry on or fulfill the contracts or enterprises in question, and, moreover, wished their friends to share in the profits.

As security for the amounts advanced upon these schemes, the firm gave either its notes, some of them indorsed by General GRANT, some by Mr. FISH, or in very many instances simply the firm's receipt. Upon these advances the firm agreed to pay, and did pay interest, or what purported to be a share of the profits, at the rate of from 2 to 5 per cent, for the use of the money thirty days. The higher rate was, according to all accounts, most generally paid.

The offers proved tempting to many, and retired merchants, professional men, a few bank officers and many persons engaged in active business accepted the risk. The payments of interest were promptly made, and then renewals were made in case that can be learned of have availed to a repetition or continuation of the transaction.

A gentleman of high standing said yesterday that the number and character of the men who were unable to resist the temptation of the firm and the amounts of money that were invested were astonishing.

No one knew anything about the contracts; everybody simply took the word of the firm for the fact that these were contracts. Persons possessing means who had no acquaintance with the members of the firm were approached indirectly upon the subject by friends and acquaintances who had invested in the contract schemes. Some of the investors confided to their friends what they were about, and it was no use to argue with them that the system was not sound business, and that there was something wrong in the transaction. The name of General GRANT seemed to be a sufficient guarantee to every one, and the enormous profits seemed to surround the whole transaction with a halo of gold.

There is a peculiar flavor of familiarity about this tale. It seems to us that we have heard the same kind of a story before. Vague promises of mysterious and enormously profitable investments; alluring promises of high rates of interest; usurious interest paid out of the capital; lenders blinded by avarice to the preposterous nature of the whole scheme—all these details have a familiar appearance.

Perhaps there is something of the kind in "Arabian Nights." Very likely; it certainly reads like the product of a luxuriant oriental imagination. Let us reflect, however. . . . After mature and intense deliberation for the space of four seconds, the curtain of memory rises and a striking picture of Mrs. HOWE and the Woman's Bank presents itself, framed with able editorials from influential journals on the subject of "Woman's Incapacity for Doing Business."

Esteemed brethren of the press, let us search such scriptures as we have on file and draw the blue pencil of oblivion through our vain boasting of the superiority of the masculine business intellect. But by way of disciplinary mortification of the spirit, let us first afflict ourselves and the public with a brief synopsis of our remarks before crossing them out—at least such of us as may happen to be honest enough to own up or forethoughtful enough to anticipate exposure.

If we recollect truly, the tone of contemporary comment on the failure of Mrs. Howe's great scheme ran something like this:

"The surprising developments concerning the collapsed bank only serve to prove that the feminine mind is unequal to the demands made upon it when it attempts to deal with the complicated subject of finance. It would seem that the very fact that the bank paid interest at the rate of 50 per cent a year ought to have satisfied any one possessing average sense that the concern was a swindle. But the bait was tempting, and women rushed in hundreds to deposit their money in the concern, and so long as they got their interest it never occurred to them to inquire where the money to pay the interest came from. It seemed perfectly natural to them that Mrs. Howe should be able to double their savings by simply taking it into the bank, and probably most of them never took the trouble to ascertain how money is usually invested by banks, but regarded an office with counters, desks and vaults as a sort of alchemist's laboratory, where gold acquires the property of growing like potatoes. Of course these deluded depositors are entitled to sympathy, but their ignorance has its ludicrous side," etc., etc.

How would the above remarks apply to the "refined merchants," "professional men," "bank officers" and "persons engaged in active business" who loaned their money to GRANT & WARD at 5 per cent, a month without security? It strikes us that avarice, the desire to get something for nothing, is about as potent in the superior mind or man as in the insignificant thinking apparatus of the emotional sex. Bait a hook with usury, and ten to one you catch a flounder before your foolish woman can make up her inferior mind to exercise her business incapacities by nibbling at the bait.

In conclusion, esteemed brethren, let us withhold our sympathy from the brilliant financiers of Wall street and leave the collapse of GRANT & WARD to teach, whatever lesson the minds of them may be capable of understanding. And nevermore let us quote approvingly the ill-advised remark of that youthful cynic, Little Johnny, that "girls is the same as boys, only longer hair and no sense."

One of the funniest mistakes of the types occurred the other day in the Cleveland Leader. It was in a review of a performance of "Giraffes-Giraffes" by the Boston Ideals. One of the characters in the opera is DON BOLERO. But the esteemed proofer-reader on the Leader, perhaps wrestling with some unusually mysterious copy, chose to let the name appear in print as DAN BOLER. Evidently the proofer-reader, knowing that the Ideals sang in English opera, determined in his mind that DAN BOLER was a good deal more consistent with the vernacular than the Spanish cognomen. There was a worse error than this, however, on the play bill at one of ADELAIDE NEILSON's last performances in this city. The drama was "Romeo and Juliet." In the cast of characters, as printed, appeared a mysterious personage, who was not accounted for in any accessible acting edition of SHAKESPEARE. He was called DALGETO DANIS. Many were the con-

lectures ventured as to the real character thus disguised. One hardened theatre habitue gave it as his opinion that NEILSON had introduced DALGETO DANIS into her version of "Romeo and Juliet" just for variety. At last the mystery was solved. DALGETO DANIS was found to be merely a composer's perverseness, respectful or otherwise, of that minor character in the tragedy. Page to Paris.

THE WRECK OF THE FLORIDA.

There are several things connected with the loss of the Florida which demand more than casual notice. When the loss was first reported, the public was informed that the dynamiters had blown up the ship, some smart English detective inventing that ingenious theory, and the English papers forthwith set up their customary howl about "dreadful outrages" and demanded the immediate application of lynch law to blither-skills ROSSA and the other suspects. Had the Florida and the bark sunk with all on board, the alleged dynamiters would have been held responsible, and the American government everlastingly disgraced for harboring such miscreants, all on account of some Scotland yard smart Aleck's ungovernable imagination. Hereafter no attention should be paid to the assertion of these dynamite discoverers unless supported by incriminating evidence.

Another and more important point in this affair is the conduct of the captain of the City of Rome. By his own admission it appears that he not only made no response to the signals of a sailing vessel which had picked up a portion of the Florida's passengers and crew, but refrained from reporting the fact that he had encountered such a vessel and seen such signals until the news of the loss of the Florida came from another source. The only conclusion to be drawn from these facts is that the captain of the City of Rome was more interested in racing across the ocean than in performing his duty to his fellow-men. He did not know but what survivors of the wreck might be drifting about in boats, and he did not stop to find out. He did not even slacken his speed to ascertain what the sailing vessel was signalling about, and for all he knew she was appealing for assistance or asking him to keep a lookout for the castaways. Had the Florida's boats been drifting about with shipwrecked people on board at that time, the captain of the City of Rome would have been directly responsible for their subsequent loss. In the absence of any satisfactory explanation, his conduct appears simply inhuman, and it is to be regretted that no punishment can be inflicted upon him. Had the officers of the Glaucesis been adequately punished for their conduct in passing the wreck of the Columbus the example might have had a salutary effect upon the captain of the City of Rome and induced him to pay some attention to signals. It seems to be about time to revise the navigation laws and make it a crime for a sea captain to pass a wreck without searching for it survivors or to fail to respond to signals from another vessel on the high seas.

THE MORRISON BILL.

The tariff debate in the House is at an end for the present session. The Republicans, assisted by a few misguided protectionists in the Democratic camp, have defeated the MORRISON bill and demonstrated beyond question that the Republican party will not do anything to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation under which they are staggering. When the Republicans had a majority in Congress they pretended to reduce the tariff, but their bill was the thinnest kind of a pretense and did not accomplish any reduction of the surplus.

The MORRISON bill was designed to make an actual reduction, and when brought face to face with the issue the Republicans were forced to throw off the mask and oppose tariff reform openly. They have fought the bill from the beginning because it would reduce the surplus in the treasury and abolish the corruption fund.

The Democrats have shown an honest desire to reform the tariff and have made a good fight. The responsibility for failure does not rest upon them. It was a foregone conclusion that the bill would be killed by the Republicans in the Senate, even if it should pass the House, and for that reason the party will not do anything to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation under which they are staggering. When the Republicans had a majority in Congress they pretended to reduce the tariff, but their bill was the thinnest kind of a pretense and did not accomplish any reduction of the surplus.

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AT PETERSBURG.

How They Turned the Shand House Redoubt.

A Brilliant Manoeuvre Saved from Failure by a Captain's Presence of Mind.

An Important Position Captured by Ninety Men.

(From the History of the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment.)

After the assault on June 15, 1864, which resulted in the capture of a portion of the Confederate line in front of Petersburg, the rebels constructed a new redoubt, connecting the enclosures and redoubts of the old line still in possession, which were on our left. The principal work, known as Shand House redoubt, was very strong, and able to resist a most determined assault, was nearly half a mile in front of his new main line, projected as a salient. The only promise of successful assault seemed to lie in capturing the line of breastworks connecting this redoubt with those on the left. The portion of the rebel lines in front extended along the crest of a deep and narrow ravine near the Shand house. The position was very strong, and defended, as we afterwards learned, by five Tennessee men, composing the Third Brigade of Bushrod Johnson's division of Infantry, supporting a battery of six guns, one gun in a redoubt completely enclaved in the line of approach. The position seemed impregnable, and failure would doubtless be attended with fearful loss of life. A successful assault, however, would force the enemy to abandon the redoubts; and General Burnside believed the works could be stormed if the troops could be formed in the ravine without the knowledge of the enemy.

To General Potter, the gallant commander of the second division of the Ninth Corps, was this most arduous and desperate task assigned. He immediately prepared for its execution. In order to reach the position it was necessary to make a wide detour to the right. This of itself was a most difficult maneuver. The situation of nine timber-draft horses presented a serious obstacle, and the ground was full of gullies and ravines, and in moving over them the command was much scattered. The enemy kept up an annoying and incessant picket fire, which increased the difficulties of the movement. Aware that a hazardous undertaking was being executed, the men maintained the utmost quiet, and obeyed every order with promptness and precision.

At length, nearly an hour past midnight, the column reached the head of the ravine, and saw in

the darkness the lights of the camp of the enemy, an hour's rest. They had enjoyed no rest for more than forty-eight hours, and realized full well the terrible business the returning light would bring. Many in the brief half of that summer night closed their eyes in what proved to be their last earthly sleep. Many, doubtless, saw in dreams for the last time the faces of the dear ones at home. But all did not sleep. These thought of the past, of their friends, of their families, of the day when they were awaiting—a day to receive the second baptism of patriots' blood! And who shall say that these true souls were not filled with the same exalted devotion to freedom and country which animated the heroes of Bunker Hill as they toiled on that memorable night of June, 1775?

But to sleeping and waking, the night waned apace. The moon which had been shining brightly now cast long shadows, and darkness settled in the ravines. The rebel pickets in front grew drowsy, and through weariness ceased their firing. No sounds were heard save the distant rumble of wagons and artillery, the trickling of the brook in the ravine, and the subdued breathing of the worn and weary men. The mist from the camp descended cold and gray, completely obscuring the troops. The favorable moment had arrived. Now if the lines could be formed in the ravine success seemed certain. This, however, was most delicate business. The enemy's pickets were in the hills only forty feet apart, while above, upon the crest of the ravine, seven hundred yards off, stood the intrenchments filled with men. The least noise or indiscretion would betray our presence, and draw a murderous fire from the works below. Still as dependent as serpents. Pure silence was enjoined. The tin dippers and caissons were placed in the bivouacs to prevent the tell-tale jingle. Muskets were loaded, but not capped; a shot must be fired until the works were reached.

The men were now thoroughly aroused, and all slept in one move down the slope into the dark ravine, and soon the lines were formed.

Grim's Brigade Was on the Right,
with the Seventeenth Vermont, Eleventh New Hampshire and Thirty-second Maine in the front line; the remainder supporting Curtis's brigade on the left, with the Second New York Rifles, the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania in the front line. The Second New York Rifles had the right, the Thirty-sixth the centre and the Forty-eighth the left. The remainder of the brigade were to support the front line. Griffin was to charge toward the house bearing to the right; Curtis to bear to the left toward the redoubt.

The hour fixed for the assault, 3 o'clock, drew on.

The word, forward, was whispered, and with cat-like steps the men advanced. A fence obstructed the advance of our brigade, and in attempting to remove it, a rail was accidentally dropped, and instantly a half-dozen shots from the works above revealed the fact that the enemy was on the alert. For a moment the plan seemed frustrated, but a death-like quiet reigned in our line, and soon the enemy became reassured.

Again, cautiously and quietly, the men crept toward. At the given signal they rose erect, rushed for the picket line, and carried it in an instant. The rebels, disengaged and looking chearly like a billow of the ocean, irresistible and fury, they dashed on up the hill. On they went, right into the heat of musketry and smoke of cannon, regardless of the wounded and the dead, regardless of the fire, without a shrub to shield them from the withering blast.

A fierce and brief struggle ensued at the works. As the rebel commander was pushed over the breastwork as a prisoner he shouted to his men, "Stand firm! Their right is all gone!" The Second New York Rifles, under Curtis, held the redoubt until our right had broken through. The Fifty-fifth was sent forward to protect the right, and the Fifty-eighth Massachusetts extended the line to the left. The rebels discovered the gap in the line, and began a sharp cross-fire upon the region of the center. At this critical moment Captain Smith, commanding the regiment, with wonderful presence of mind, turned toward the left and shouted, at the top of his voice,

"Fairbank! Bring Up Your Brigade!"

A Shrewd Carpet Beater Gets a Job at a Good Price.

He called at the house and asked if she had any carpets to beat, adding that he had been in the business for over twenty years.

"How much to beat that carpet?" she asked.

"One dollar."

"Why, that's awful! There was a man here yesterday who offered to do the job for fifty cents."

"Exactly madam, but how was he prepared?"

"He had a club in his hand."

"I presume so. He intended to take the carpet out of the room."

"Yes, sir. Our yard is too small, you know."

"Exactly. That is a tapestry Brussels carpet. It is badly worn. It has numerous holes in it. We would have to have it mended and put in another line. Out on the hill we would give you a new position; the Shand House, Avery Hill, and more than a mile ground were now in our possession."

It was a great victory, but not what it might have been. It was the old story over again—a most spirited and gallant attack without adequate support. Had a single corps been on the ground in position, the rebels would have been forced to support us before ready to advance, the fearful carnage of the two succeeding days would doubtless have been prevented, and the long tedious, wasteful, siege of Petersburg might have been averted.

None who participated in that attack will fail to remember the scene of carnage, the shrieks of the dying, the agonies of the wounded, the agonies of life still last. It was the most brilliant and successful engagement in which the regiment had ever had a part, and yet in many respects it was one of the most disastrous history. Though the victory was ours, it had been purchased at a heavy cost.

"The Chaos of Papers and Stationery," for a pen, that I might look very busy, and unselfishly, in my big-souled way, give up my precious time to my friends. For we love to have the deacon come; cheery and welcome as sunshine in December were his visits.

"Certainly not," said I, "have him come right in here." And then I started and gazed eagerly at the deacon.

"Sergee highness, may I ink your thumb if it is the deacon, after all?" It is young, the deacon teacher, on his way, I trust, to Miss Dabbs' home.

"I know thy wits are wandering," she cried; "if a verity Professor Hopsette is even now teaching the boys that 'ounds of the first declension in e, as es, as, os, asina, are Greek; and that 'ounds of the first declension in i, as i, as, as, asina, are Latin; and that 'ounds of the first declension in u, as u, as, as, asina, are Spanish."

"That comes graciously from you," snorted Mr. Updegraff, producing the doctor's note for \$43.87.

"I take that up directly after the game," he turned Dr. Hawk cheeringly and Mr. Updegraff placed the note on his mouth.

"'Tis a must be looking up, Doc," observed Miss Palatka, as his friend counted out a roll of ermine.

"Sergee highness," I protested, "I do see the poor professor is it is a sign of greater humbleness, the more teachable he is."

"True, he is not wont to walk in the dust, but even as the preacher saith, 'I have seen servants upon me,' but he is not wont to walk in the dirt."

"'Tis the rebels that I have to thank for it," he said, "that the wretched wretches are to every one who asked who the carpet belonged to, that the way to do a job of this sort?"

"I take the carpet out through the alley, I wheel it home. I beat it in a yard surrounded by a high board fence, and when I am returning it, I am not to be seen, nor to be heard."

"Exactly madam, but how was he prepared?"

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"I take the carpet out

THE \$8 PENSION BILL.

Action of the Committee of Post 15, G. A. R.

Text of Circulars and Petitions Sent All Over the Country.

Favorable Responses from 1000 Posts of the Grand Army.

The endorsement of so many posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of Massachusetts, together with the favorable responses which they sent with at Washington, caused the committee of John A. Andrew Post, 15, G. A. R., to enlarge their list of operations, and they determined to see what extent the posts of the Grand Army of the country at large would endorse their action. With that end in view they immediately wrote to the headquarters of each department to obtain a complete roster of posts, and at once began the work. They prepared a new petition, in substance similar to the original published in THE GLOBE yesterday, but inserted the words "in Read" and "unanimously" instead of "not" and "not clearly." ORIENTAL, Penn.—"We heartily approve of the bill, goaded by Comrade Lovering."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—"Hope it will prove a success."

EVERETT, Penn.—"Hope it will be a success." NEWPORT, N. H.—"Heartily approve of the good work. Every man that enlisted and his family deserve \$8 a month, not for claim, but because he earned it. It was part of the contract."

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HUNTINGBURG, Ind.—"This petition receives the hearty approval of our post, and we are pleased to add our names to it."

HOMESTEAD, Pa.—"Your petition was endorsed by the unanimous vote of the post."

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—"We are in entire agreement with your proposal. The Western posts will stand shoulder to shoulder with you as they did twenty years ago."

GRAND FORK, Dak.—"The petition meets with the hearty approval of all our comrades of this post, and that your efforts may be crowned with success is the earnest prayer of us all."

PRINCETON, Ind.—"We heartily approve. Should anything further be required please inform us."

RANSOM, Ill.—"We heartily endorse the sentiments embodied in said petition."

ASHLAND, Penn.—"The foregoing prayer of your petitioners is embodied in House Bill 6463, introduced by Representative Lovering of Massachusetts."

With this is sent to each post a circular, printed below. Circular and petition have been forwarded to every State from which the roster of posts has been obtained, but several of the departments have as yet not forwarded their rosters. In all they have sent out 3000, and have received up to date about 1000 replies, all favorable, the petition being returned, signed by the commander-in-chief and the commanding general of its members. These replies have been received from Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, California, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, New Mexico, Arkansas, Tennessee and Indian Territory. They are coming in at the rate of seventy-five per day, and as yet but one has come in opposition, and that was based upon the fact that the bill gave the same pension for short as for long service, in opposition to the principles of the bill. The committee, accompanied by Colonel Benjamin S. Lovell, commander of the Weymouth post, started for Washington last night, bearing the petitions already received to the invalid pension committee, to show it what the general sentiment of the soldier element of the country is upon the matter, and to urge upon Congress the passage of the bill. It should be noted that the commanding General Davis is in favor of the spirit of the bill, although he would move to place more on the pension roll of the army than on the navy. This arises if men are to be placed on the list they ought to have an opportunity to receive the benefit of their prior to death, and many in the navy who die before their rank reaches the grade which would entitle them to a pension. FLORENCE, Kan.—"Glad to see you lead off in this matter."

JALAPAN, Ill.—"Glad to see the action of your post. We have waited patiently for some general action of this kind."

ASBURY, Wis.—"Will at all times help in any manner to right the boys who saved the nation."

HALSTED, Kan.—"We heartily concur in this measure."

WESTON, N. J.—"Our comrades all join in saying the statements contained in said petition are true in every particular."

ALBANY, N. Y.—"We heartily approve for the action you have taken. We think it is in course of duty to push their honest claims."

FLORENCE, Kan.—"Glad to see you lead off in this matter."

BALTIMORE, Md.—"Glad to see the action of your post. We have waited patiently for some general action of this kind."

ASBURY, Wis.—"Will at all times help in any manner to right the boys who saved the nation."

WESTON, N. J.—"We heartily approve of your petition and send three orders will receive one American Checker-Player" free.

GENESEE FORK, Penn.—"Heartily approve of your petition and can see no other way to all work together as we do in helping our countrymen."

WARASH, Ind.—"With a hearty approval."

TREMIE MILE BAY, N. Y.—"Accept our thanks for action taken."

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"We fully appreciate all such noble exertions and sincerely hope that Congress will grant the petition."

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ALBANY, N. Y.—"We are for anything that will give the veterans their rights."

BOLTON, N. Y.—"Push it through. We are ready to do anything that is a benefit to our comrades."

MOORE'S FORKS, N. Y.—"Heartily endorse the petition and command the attention of your post."

HOLLOWELL, Me.—"By unanimous vote."

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"May Comrade Lovering have a long and prosperous life in the cause he has espoused. He always counts upon Vostburg Post 99, being at his back 125 strong, and if necessary with 1000 others."

LOWVILLE, N. Y.—"This post most heartily concurs in the efforts of your committee to obtain for the surviving veterans of the late war that which they deserve."

ENNINGTON, Ind.—"Wee to the man in Congress or Senate who puts himself on record against this bill. We stand by him. We do away with much litigation and defeat the claim agents, as any soldier can prosecute his own claim. All he will have to do will be to prove his service by his pay book, and he will receive and get the full benefit of the law."

Following is the full text of the circular for which the signatures of the petitioners pray for:

OUR SOUGHTERS JOHN A. LOVERING, Esq., DEPARTMENT MASSACHUSETTS, G. A. R.

BOSTON, April, 1884.

COMMANDER AND CHIEF OF THE SUB-MATTERS REFERRED TO, WE HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SEND THE ENCL. CIRCULAR TO YOU, AND REQUEST FOR THE SIGNATURES OF OUR COMMANDER AND CHIEF, TO BE RETURNED TO US, TO FORWARD TO COMMISSIONERS GENERAL DAVIS, IN THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES, AS THE BILL IS IN FAVOR OF THE BILL, ALTHOUGH HE WOULD MOVE TO PLACED MORE ON THE PERSON OF THE SOLDIER, THAN ON THE PERSON OF THE VETERAN.

WOORTHINGTON, Ind.—"Accept the congratulations of our post or the post's taken to secure our comrade's for the service rendered."

GENERAL BUTLER ON PENSIONS.

He Suggests a Plan for Securing Justice to the Soldier—A Constitutional Way of Keeping the Internal Revenue Tax.

In view of the interest everywhere manifested among the soldiers of the late war in regard to the pension laws and the proposed changes therein, the following interview with General Butler will prove interesting. Inasmuch as he has probably done more than any other man in the United States in the interest of soldiers and their dependents, seeking pensions, and that without any compensation, he is entitled to a hearing and settle the claims created by it, although the number of applicants for pensions is far greater than the number of those who are dead. Sixty thousand are now on the rolls, and there are more dead than living.

"General, you have observed the action of the committees on invalid pensions in Congress, in particular the one on invalid pensions in the House?"

"I have, with some care and interest, and with some amusement have seen them struggling to avoid doing what they ought to do if they could do it. They apparently are suggesting how near they can come to pensioning everybody who had a part in the late war and yet not do it. That is a good idea."

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